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FOR SHEER
DELIGHT

THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 16

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1966, (HAMAL 23, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Prime Minister, Cabinet Appear Before Wolesi Jirgah For Question Hour Today Light To Be Thrown On Specific Matters By Government

KABUL, April 12.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, his cabinet and Cabinet Secretary Rawan Farhadi arrived at 2:00 this afternoon at the Parliament Building to appear before the Wolesi Jirgah for a question hour.

The Prime Minister and his cabinet ministers were to answer questions directed to them on specific matters.

The decision to ask the government to appear before the Jirgah was passed in a plenary session of the House on Saturday.

Yesterday the Jirgah assigned a temporary commission to study the question of vehicles used by government agencies and also limiting the number of cars purchased from abroad.

The commission is to work after official hours to prepare a report on the subject.

Earlier, the Jirgah had passed a decision according to which the number of government owned cars is to be reduced.

The decision was approved by the Meshrano Jirgah with certain amendments.

Cooperative Sells Remaining Stocks

KABUL, April 12.—The now dissolved Government Officials' Cooperative has sold 76,119,409 Afghanis worth of goods from its storerooms, an official of the committee formed to clear accounts of this department said Monday.

In order to help government officials make purchases of household needs more cheaply, the government organised cooperatives, but due to the lack in efficiency of these institutions, it was decided to dissolve them.

The items sold included textiles, clothing, machinery, building material, radio receivers, generators, etc. The official said the building which belonged to the Cooperative has been put at the disposal of the Food Procurement Department.

Organisation To Help Treat Eye Diseases Here

KABUL, April 12.—The Public Health Ministry has signed a protocol with the Organisation for Ophthalmic Rehabilitation according to which the organisation will help Afghanistan in providing facilities to treat eye diseases. It has been agreed that with the co-operation of the Public Health Ministry and the organisation will be constructed a building for an eye clinic and personnel, medicine and equipment will be provided.

The organisation is a foreign enterprise a branch of which will be set up in Afghanistan with co-operation of concerned institutions in the United States, Great Britain, New Zealand, the Federal Republic of Germany and MEDICO.

The organisation in Afghanistan will have mobile units. The protocol was signed recently on behalf of Afghanistan by Mohammad Aziz Seraj, Chief of the Health Department and Howard Harper, the head of the organisation.

N. Vietnam Denies Charges Of Sending Troops To Laos

HANOI, April 12, (Tass).—The North Vietnamese news service denied the allegations that the North Vietnam is sending its troops and weapons to Laos.

These fabrications circulated in Vientiane, the news service stresses, have the task of finding justification for stepping up aggression and intervention of foreign forces in Laos, to mask them and prepare public opinion for new military ventures in Laos and Indochina.

These slanderous fabrications by no means meet the interests of the Laotian people and merely damage the friendly relations between Vietnam and Laos and the interests of the peace in this area, says the statement of the Vietnamese news service.

STOP PRESS

TOKYO, April 12, (AP).—The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit Japan sometime after April 15 to sign a new Japanese-Soviet consular treaty here.

Gromyko's visit here will make him the first Soviet Foreign Minister ever to visit Japan.

Foreign Vice-Minister Takezo Shimoda said Monday negotiations on the consular treaty were expected to be successfully concluded Tuesday in Moscow.

Conference Suggests Laws, Cooperatives Aid Farming Delegation Back From Jordan Seminar

KABUL, April 12.—In a seminar held in Amman, Jordan, in which Afghanistan participated, issues related to the training of personnel for irrigation, forming agricultural corps of engineers, and establishment of pilot and experimental farms were discussed.

In addition, useful information was exchanged between the participating countries.

This was reported by Juma Mohammad Mohammadi, the Vice President of the Department of Water and Soil Survey who headed the Afghan delegation to the seminar.

Mohammadi said in the six-day conference, the participants supported the idea of further survey of underground water resources.

Conferences were held during the seminar on technical problems related to irrigation and agriculture, he said.

The conference was attended by 15 Near East and South Asian countries. Observers from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the United States and Britain attended.

Mohammadi said the participants were able to make available to each other information and data concerning various technical problems involved in improving irrigation and agriculture.

The seminar decided that the enactment of legislation was a step toward better application of modern agricultural programmes.

It also suggested it was advisable to transfer certain governmental responsibilities to agricultural cooperatives.

India To Sell Wheat To Nepal

NEW DELHI, April 12, (AP).—India, having received good aid from around the world, has agreed to sell 1500 tons of American wheat to neighbouring Nepal, it was learned Monday.

The wheat has been shipped to the eastern port of Calcutta under the U.S. "food for peace" programme designed to help stave off famine in India. But will be turned over to Nepal with Washington's consent.

A first shipment of 5,000 tons is to be delivered Tuesday at the India-Nepal border and the remainder will be shipped as Nepal needs it, U.S. and Indian officials confirmed.

Indian and Nepalese officials are negotiating the price that New Delhi will charge for the wheat. The spokesman for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government said it will be a "Minimum economic price."

This means, the spokesman said, the wheat will not "given away", but India does not want to make a profit either.

Lisbon Remains Silent On UN Council Decision

LISBON, April 12, (Reuter).—Portugal stayed officially aloof yesterday about the Security Council's authorisation of force to stop tankers landing oil for Rhodesia in Portuguese Mozambique.

A foreign ministry spokesman said the text of the resolution would have to be tried before any comment was made. He did not know when there would be official reaction, but it would not be Sunday.

Portugal has always maintained that the British embargo on Rhodesia, following last November's illegal seizure of independence, was purely a domestic matter between London and Salisbury.

Portugal also stands firm on her long-held policy of allowing goods free access through Mozambique destined for land-locked African countries. An authoritative source yesterday denied reports that Premier R. Antonio De Oliveira Salazar had returned here Sunday from his home village in northern Portugal to discuss the resolution with foreign Minister Dr. Alberto Franco Nogueira.

At the United Nations observers said Portugal was angered by the new action which also called upon her not to permit oil to be pumped through the pipeline from Beira to Umtali, in Rhodesia, or to receive oil for the breakaway colony.

Portuguese sources said the developments had seriously harmed the 600-year-old alliance between London and Lisbon. Portugal terms herself "Britain's oldest ally."

Portuguese morning papers yesterday published long reports on the debates preceding the Security Council voting, but did not carry the text of the resolution.

The cardinal Lisbon newspaper Diario De Noticias (conservative) editorially commented:

"What have we to do, what has the world to do, with the settlement of a purely local conflict between Rhodesia and London?"

"To what purpose is it being attempted to force other nations to induce in a merely constitutional question which concerns only the rights in that region of a black population that does not complain."

"International peace is not threatened in Salisbury. It is necessary to distinguish peace from the verbal hysteria of half a dozen of African states..."

"Britain is following a dangerous path."

Manuela's Course Still Uncertain

LONDON, April 12, (Reuter).—The Greek tanker Manuela was Monday night understood to be about 320 kms. south of the Mozambique port of Lourenco Marques and apparently heading for Durban, Defence Ministry sources said here.

The sources discounted suggestions that the tanker, diverted from the port of Beira by a British frigate might be heading for Lourenco Marques.

According to information at the UN, the Manuela could still unload her cargo of oil for Rhodesia.

Britain has no authority, under Saturday's emergency Security Council resolution, to prohibit any tanker from stopping at Lourenco Marques and discharging its oil there even if it is headed for Rhodesia.

Lord Caradon's report to U Thant was for circulation among the Council members, in line with his promise to keep them posted about developments in the Rhodesian situation.

The British report to U Thant said: "The Berwick, having withdrawn its boarding party, turned north, leaving the Manuela on a southward course."

It was understood that British aircraft were continuing surveillance of the vessel.

Lourenco Marques has the most up-to-date facilities in Southern Africa. To get the Manuela's oil cargo from there to Rhodesia would involve shipment by railway tank-cars or a fleet of tanker lorries.

The tanker Joanna V berthed at Beira Monday after riding at anchor in the harbour for almost a week. The ship had asked for authority to move because, owing to the tides, her draught did not allow her to remain on that spot offshore without risk of a grave and inevitable accident.

The Beira port authorities had granted the request also to facilitate the normal working of the port which was being hampered by the continued presence of the Joanna.

Besides the tanker's captain had indicated that he wished to take on fresh supplies "and made it known that he himself is considering his own situation and that of his ship in view of the threats that have been made."

Meanwhile the Greek government told the Security Council it had exhausted all possible legal and practical means to prevent oil from reaching Rhodesia.

Greek delegate Aristotle J. Phrydas told the Council in a letter of his government's efforts to stop the tankers Joanna V and Manuela—both originally Greek registered—from going to the Mozambique port of Beira with oil feared for Rhodesia.

He said owners of the Manuela, which was intercepted and diverted away from Beira, had promised the ship would not go to the port.

He said the Joanna V which sailed into Beira last Tuesday before the council authorised limited use of force to blockade the port, was no longer a Greek ship.

The letter said the Joanna was struck off the Greek merchant marine registry on April 5 and its master was "referred to disciplinary council for sanctions provided by Greek law."

85 Per Cent Of High School Graduates Enter University

KABUL, April 12.—

The entrance examinations for the high school graduates wanting to enter the university were given two weeks ago and according to an announcement, the results will be declared Thursday.

The Rector of the University said that the examinations were given to the students with the aim of checking their educational standard.

Rector Torkyalai Etemadi said in an interview Monday despite all the difficulties with which the University has been faced, during the last 15 years it has been able to absorb 85 per cent of the high school graduates.

He said difficulties in accepting high school graduates to universities exist throughout the world. For instance, in the United States, although there are more than 2,000 colleges and universities, only 45 per cent of high school graduates are able to enter institutions of higher learning.

The average in Britain is seven and other European countries ten per cent.

In accordance with a decision passed by the Supreme Council of the University, several commissions were in charge of supervising the entrance examinations. The commissions were specially entrusted with standardising education at the University at a satisfactory level.

He said during the last 16 years the number of university students has increased by 15 per cent annually. While 16 years ago the enrolment at the university was 369, last year it reached a high mark of 3,186. If this trend continues in six years time the university will have 7,400 students.

If the university were to ab-

With a gradual ten per cent increase annually during the next years, he added, the university will be able to provide the means for maintaining a satisfactory standard of education.

In giving exams to freshmen, the university aimed at testing the ability of applicants as to whether their educational level was high enough to entitle them to enter the university, the Rector said.

He said those students who have not been able to pass the examination still have an opportunity to continue their education in several Ministries where there are specialised schools.

Also those students who have failed to apply for a university examination this year can apply next year, he concluded.

Board Elected To Improve Nursing

KABUL, April 12.—Issues related to forming a board to investigate the development of nursing services in Afghanistan was the theme of a meeting held in the Public Health Ministry Monday.

The meeting held under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Aziz Seraj, President of Health Affairs Department, was attended by the heads of nursing services in various hospitals, representatives of nursing courses, World Health Organisation, and MEDICO.

During the meeting the participants also discussed matters related to a duty chart for the nurses and solving some difficulties in this field.

During the meeting Mrs. Nazifa Nawaz, chief of the Kabul Maternity Hospital, was elected as head of the board.

The board is to meet monthly.

IOC To Decide Venue Of 1972's Olympic Games

ROME, April 12, (DPA).—The International Olympic Committee (IOC) will decide the venue of the 1972 games on April 26, the President of the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), Giulio Onesti, said here.

Onesti told a press conference that other items on the agenda will be a definition of the amateur status, reorganisation of the IOC, the permissible number of officials accompanying olympic teams and relations with television stations.

The IOC meeting will be formally opened in the presence of Italian President Giuseppe Saragat on April 24. Onesti said that 58 of the 72 IOC members had so far agreed to attend.

Madrid, Detroit, Montreal and Munich have applied to stage the 1972 games.

The IOC executive commission will begin a series of meetings here on April 21.

The coordination and study committee will also meet in Rome from April 10 to 21 to work out plans for a separate organism for the 118 national olympic committees.

Asked about forthcoming contacts between the Italian National Olympic Committee and People's Republic of China, Onesti said it was following the old goal of participation of all in the olympic games in a peaceful atmosphere.

Sports circles here hope this year's exchange of visits of Italian and Chinese sports officials will pave the way for China's return to the IOC.

Fourth Crisis In Nine Months Hits Greek Govt. Foreign Minister's Resignation May Cost Three Votes

ATHENS, April 12, (Reuter).—Greece today was embroiled in her fourth political crisis in less than nine months following the resignation of Deputy Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Elias Tsirimokos.

The Greek cabinet has a razor-sharp majority of only two votes in parliament—and Tsirimokos' resignation may deprive the government of at least three votes.

Tsirimokos resigned yesterday after a disagreement with Greek Premier Stephanos Stephanopoulos and said he was withdrawing his confidence in the government.

The spokesman for Tsirimokos said Michael Galinos, Minister of Social Welfare and Ioannis Tsirimokos, Deputy Premier, would also "withdraw their confidence", thus pulling the government's majority to less than the required 11 to survive a vote of confidence in the 300-seat house. Stephanopoulos last night reported to King Constantine on the new crisis.

In his letter of resignation, Tsirimokos gave no reason for his move, but a source close to him said he disagreed with the Greek Premier over who should command the Cyp-

rus national guard, an 11,000-man force now led by Greek General George Grivas.

Cypriot President Makarios has recently been trying to take over the command of the Greek contingent in the force, but the Greek government has submitted a draft plan to the archbishop which is believed to satisfy General Grivas's demand that he retain command of the national guard.

Tsirimokos has said he opposes the plan. It is believed his sudden resignation was prompted by a statement by Stephanopoulos over the weekend that if any cabinet member opposed the plan, he should resign.

It will be the King's first visit to Pakistan. He is to visit Karachi, Rawalpindi and Pakistan's new capital Islamabad.

King Faisal To Pay 6-Day State Visit To Pakistan

KARACHI, April 12, (DPA).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia will pay a six-day state visit to Pakistan beginning April 19, it was officially announced here yesterday.

It will be the King's first visit to Pakistan. He is to visit Karachi, Rawalpindi and Pakistan's new capital Islamabad.

Ghaffar Khan Returns Here From Nangarhar

KABUL, April 12.—Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the great Pakhtunistani leader, returned to Kabul yesterday from Nangarhar where he stayed during the cold weather.

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Airport Shopping

The number of airports in Afghanistan is increasing rapidly. With the establishment of the new domestic airlines which will be separate and independent from Ariana, we are sure that much greater use will be made of air transportation both by Afghans and foreign tourists.

From the point of view of technical facilities, undoubtedly the airports have been improved a lot during the last few years.

But it is time we also exploit the market potentialities of our airports. An airport is the first and last place a tourist sees in the country he visits. It is during these moments that he is most curious and in the mood to buy. Other countries are taking advantage of this psychology. That is why we see many shops at modern airports.

There is no reason why we should not follow suit and make our airports not only a show window for arts and crafts available in our country but also a foreign exchange earning centre.

Only recently the Prime Minister expressed a desire for the promotion of handicrafts in Pakhtia. Is Kabul airport not a suitable place to open a handicraft sales shop?

The Afghan Air Authority Department could commission a few shops to be set up at the airport. There is enough room either inside the main building of the airport or outside it. The shops might primarily sell Afghan handlooms, carpets, pelts, lapis lazuli, and marble.

The idea of opening duty-free shops selling local and foreign goods is also worth considering.

ing at our international airports even though it may require more careful thinking and planning.

We are sure this will not only earn foreign exchange but also quench the thirst of those visitors who at the last minute remember that they have forgotten to buy a locally made gift to take home to their relatives.

Self-Determination In Aden

The small coup d'etat in Aden in September 1965 did much harm not only to the colony itself but also to the whole South Arabian peninsula.

As a result of this coup, the Constitution was suspended, the Parliament dissolved and the power entrusted to the governor.

Since then some political leaders have left the country in complete frustration while the Aden Trade Union Congress under the leadership of Abdullah Alasnag has been very actively working for independence.

The press reports occasional shootings not only in Aden colony but also in the Protectorate. Boycotts, demonstrations, and strikes are frequent.

The United Nations Committee on Colonialism, of which Afghanistan is a member, is trying to find a solution to the problem.

Despite Aden's strategic importance, in a world in which colonialism is fading away there is no alternative to granting independence on the basis of self-determination.

We are sure that the Labour government of Harold Wilson will take steps to ensure the smooth return of power to the leaders of Aden. After all the Labour Party is well known for its rather progressive colonial policy.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Monday's daily Anis in its editorial regretted that due attention has not been and is not being paid to preserve the natural beauty of Kabul city which in the past was source of pleasure for the people.

As an example the paper mentioned the site at the foot of Sherdarwaza, known as Khawaja Saffa covered with wild lilacs, which was once the most beautiful spot in Kabul.

An Anis writer years ago proposed that the foot of Sherdarwaza and Asama mountains should be planted in saplings, recalled the paper. Not only did the authorities ignore this proposal but they allowed all the trees and bushes already there to disappear.

The paper urged the Municipality and particularly the Mayor to see that the beauty of Khawaja Saffa is preserved and the already ruined parts are restored.

Under the present circumstances, for people living in cities, the construction of residential houses is a major problem said Monday's Anis in its editorial entitled The Problem of House Construction.

The people themselves are not able to overcome the problem of housing unless an organisation or a department with full authority and with financial strength takes concrete steps towards solving this problem.

In this instance the vital roles played by the Mortgage and Construction Bank and Department of Housing Construction are worth mentioning, said the paper. These two organs have been doing their best to cope with ever increasing demands for living quarters but still the scope of their activities has not been large enough to meet the needs of the majority of the homeless people, added the paper.

The Department of Housing Construction has announced plans envisaging the construction of small towns on the outskirts of Kabul city and these plans give hope that in the near future more people will have their own homes.

The Mortgage and Construction Bank so far has been providing funds to the public to help them construct living quarters for themselves. These credits have been in cash, noted the paper.

The paper suggested that if the Bank spends money on constructing inexpensive houses the people will benefit more.

In the same issue of Anis a letter to the editor said that 400,000 afghanis has been allocated for construction of a

proper hospital in Wardak, Maidan Province.

The writer, Dr. Ghulam Haider Mayer, in answer to a letter written in the same column of the paper said as soon as the city plan for Wardak is completed, work on the hospital will begin. The writer expressed the hope the work will begin this year.

Another letter writer noted that the meat for Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital is brought from the Slaughter House in an open truck.

The writer, Menawar, said the hospital should make arrangements to have the meat brought by a covered truck.

The writer also urged the Public Health Department to see that the butchers in the city display their meat in a sanitary manner.

In Monday's Anis a letter writer suggested that the Municipality should distribute plots of land for houses

where the living conditions are favourable and facilities needed by the residents could be easily provided.

The writer, Mohammad Karim, said that before the Municipality selects a site for houses it should see that the essential necessities such as drinking water, electricity and transportation are arranged in advance, so that work on houses in the area moves rapidly and people can move into their house right after they are completed.

The same issue of Anis mentions two newly published books under the titles Helmand and Arman.

Helmand, is a book which provides geographical, historical, and cultural information about the province. The book was written by Mohammad Ibrahim Atayee in 105 pages. Arman (Aspiration) is a literary work written by Kater Khugyani 112 pages long.

Both books are published in the Pakhtu language.

WORLD PRESS

Spain's first uncensored newspapers since the start of the civil war in 1936 were on sale in Madrid as a new press law came into effect.

The law, approved by Parliament on March 15 after 848 speeches by deputies, became effective at midnight on Friday.

But there were no morning newspapers Friday because of the Good Friday holiday.

No change was noticeable in editions published Saturday night. Some did not ever refer to their new liberty.

The new law abolishes direct censorship and establishes relative freedom of the press, but copies of all newspapers must be lodged with the authorities half an hour before going on sale.

Information Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne told Parliament on March 15 the legislation was a compromise between total freedom of the press and complete state control. Neither of these was desirable, he said.

The Burmese press follows with great anxiety the events in Vietnam regarding them as a dangerous venture of American imperialism, threatening peace in Southeast Asia.

The newspaper Botatawn writes that now it is already a proven fact that the Vietnam war is an American war. Nobody now believes the talk that American troops are fighting in Viet-

nam for the people and government of South Vietnam. It is becoming increasingly clear that the Ky regime exists only thanks to the military assistance of the American army and does not have the support of the people.

The newspaper Mirror declares that protests against American policy in Vietnam are mounting throughout the world.

The Rangoon Daily writes that Americans will have to go from Vietnam. The political and military situation in South Vietnam is growing more and more complicated and if that goes on there is no chance for the United States to win the war. Apparently the United States eventually will have to leave Vietnam and the military regime existing there will clearly fall as well, the paper declares.

Pravda, Sovetskaya Rossiya, Trud and other Moscow newspapers Sunday published the full text of the directives of the 23rd CPSU Congress on the USSR's five-year economic development plan and the decision of the Congress on Alexei Kosygin's report on the directives.

The editorials in Pravda, Sovetskaya Rossiya, Selskaya Zhizn were devoted to the results of the Congress, writing that the Congress had determined the main directions of the Soviet domestic and economic policy, as well as the

(Contd. on page 4)

Vietnam Can Be Free, Neutral, Thant Says

Editorial Note:

The United Nations Secretary General U Thant gave a press conference on April sixth elaborating his views on Vietnam. Here are some excerpts from the interview.

Asked how far the Vietnam war had become a matter of contest for strategic position among United States, China and the USSR, the Secretary General said:

"It is difficult to assess Vietnam crisis in the context of the strategic interests of the big powers; of course the concept of the term 'strategic interests' is not as very happy one since it has connotations of military strategy but I understand that some big powers have strategic interests in the area as in other parts of the world. To be frank about it, United States has certain strategic interests in the South Pacific; at the same time, People's Republic of China must have similar interest.

"My feeling is that Vietnam problem could have been solved earlier if there had been a basic acceptance of some fundamental facts as I have stated on previous occasions. I have all along believed that Vietnam can be an independent and non-aligned country as it was envisaged in Geneva agreement of 1964. Of course, when I say 'independent and non-aligned' it should be guaranteed preferably by the big powers including, of course, Peking and Washington. That for last eleven years I believed all along that Vietnam could be made an independent and non-aligned country. That is the reason why when General de Gaulle

came out with his proposal to make Southeast Asia nonaligned or to have a conference to consider this question of nonalignment for South-east Asia comprising not only Vietnam but also Laos and Cambodia I was among first to endorse that proposal.

"I think there were missed opportunities in this regard. What was possible for instance in 1964 I am afraid is no longer possible today as I have been saying all along but I think we should keep on trying.

"But of one thing I am sure in order to bring peace to Vietnam to find an enduring peace in that very unfortunate country, this independence and nonalignment should be the objective of all parties primarily concerned in the conflict and this concept of independence and nonalignment must preferably be guaranteed by the big powers including Peking and Washington.

"I think one lesson we can draw from the Vietnamese crisis and for that matter from developments in many parts of world today is the fact that nationalism is still the most potent force in the life of a people. Whether you assess situation in Vietnam or Syria or Ghana or Indonesia or elsewhere I think historians may draw one conclusion: That nationalism more than any political beliefs or political ideologies or political convictions is the most potent force in the life of a people. This applies equally to Africa or to Latin America or even to Europe. I think it is misleading to think in terms of political ideologies in the context of newly emerging nations.

"If my reading of history is correct

the peoples of those newly independent countries are much more obsessed with their economic development and their national identity than they are with their feeling regarding political ideologies or political beliefs. In all these countries the leaders are more obsessed with economic matters than with political matters. First of all they are devising ways and means of advancing the economic and social progress of their own peoples of how to feed, house, and cloth their people. Man is essentially an economic animal and only secondarily is he a political animal. I think this basic fact must be understood in any approach to the problems of the newly independent countries.

"I should like to make one further observation. After twenty-five years of war and strife and struggle no people in the world want peace more and deserve peace more than the people of Vietnam.

"On the question of Security Council involvement I am sure my views are well known and I would wish only to give reasons additional to those I have already given on previous occasions.

"As you know I have constantly been opposed to Security Council involvement in the Vietnam question for reasons which you know. One of these reasons is that in 1954 the parties directly involved in the framework of UN because of the simple fact that only France of all the participants was a member of United Nations. Same consideration should apply today; of the parties primarily involved in the

(Contd. on page 4)

Soviet Prof. Predicts Future Of Space Medicine

Noting the successes of Soviet space medicine and biology, Prof. Vasily Parin said that "the main accomplishments still lies ahead".

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's space flight the prominent physiologist stressed in a Tass interview that biologists and medics hold a place of honour among those who had made space flights possible. He added that now "we are witnessing the forming of new independent scientific directions in medicine."

Facts known to space medicine acquire greater value when compared with new scientific data. Prof. Parin cited the example of the recently discovered "space arrhythmia"—increased fluctuations

in the pulse beat of animals and people in conditions of weightlessness. Specialists relate this phenomenon to the relative increase in the tonicity of the parasympathetic system.

Prof. Parin said that Soviet scientists are carrying out a big range of studies. In particular they are resistance to various space factors.

Mathematical and cybernetic methods should be introduced in space medical and biological studies, Prof. Parin believes. Sufficiently small and economic computers should be developed for space ships and effective diagnostic algorithms should be worked out, the scientist noted.

"Man flew into space only after

an experimental confirmation of his full safety in satellite ships", Parin said.

Already now scientists can realistically imagine some concrete problems of interplanetary flight he noted. Thus, whereas during the flights of "Vostok" ships all the sensors and electronics were attached to the bodies of cosmonauts throughout the flight, in prolonged interplanetary flights they will be set up by the doctor in the crew only for the time of studies. Soviet cosmonauts already have an experience in medical services on board a space ship, the professor remarked. Boris Egorov is the first doctor cosmonaut. (Tass)

Ball Stresses U.S. Support For S. Vietnamese

GEORGE W. BALL, U.S. Under Secretary of state, said Sunday that the United States is "supporting the people of South Vietnam" and that it is for the South Vietnamese to determine who should lead their government.

"What we are supporting is the Government of South Vietnam," he observed. "We are not trying to dictate who should be in charge of that government. That is for the South Vietnamese people to determine."

Ball made this clear in a nationwide television interview in which he gave a Washington assessment of current events in Saigon and other South Vietnamese cities.

He stated that he did not think the demonstrations and civic disorders there earlier in the week posed a threat of losing the war against the Viet Cong.

"What we are going through," he explained, "is a normal kind of political unrest which accompanies efforts of a country to achieve a sense of integrity, a sense of real national unity."

For a nation as hard pressed as South Vietnam, such political unrest "is not without precedent," he recalled.

The State Department's number two man reminded his questioners that when the Greeks "were most hard pressed by the guerrillas," they went through a number of changes in government. Nevertheless, he stressed, the Greeks preserved their freedom.

However, Ball was quick to say that Washington does not regard what is happening in South Vietnam as "much ado about nothing."

"What is happening is a matter of

deep concern to us and all countries represented in the effort being made in South Vietnam," he stated.

While South Vietnam is "probing for a sense of national expression," the United States "must be fairly tolerant," he advised.

The high-ranking official stressed that all South Vietnamese elements, regardless of the maneuvering for political power, remain determined to "resist aggression from the North" and have no intention of turning their country over to the Viet Cong.

Repeatedly, Ball emphasized that "what the United States is doing is supporting the people of that country through the government."

"The last thing in the world we want to do," he commented is try to inject an "American view on what kind of government" or what leader would be "most useful" in Saigon.

Ball doubted that the political "sorting out" would lead to bloodshed. He predicted it would be resolved through discussions and diplomacy.

The communists "have not been able to exploit the situation to the extent that they would like," he commented, "and I would certainly hope this could continue to be the case."

Ball said that he would not "deplore" the jockeying for political position as long as it does not interfere with the war operations and the efforts to improve South Vietnam's society.

Asked what the United States would like to see emerge, he responded:

"If there could emerge a civilian government which represented the

aspirations of the South Vietnamese, this is something we would like very much to happen."

The Prime Minister of South Vietnam, Nguyen Cao Ky, and others in his government are "fully aware" that they are to exercise power until conditions are created so that the people can move to set up a civilian government, he added.

Ball also briefly discussed North Atlantic Treaty Organisation NATO affairs and the Rhodesian situation. He made these observations:

—France's request that U.S. forces and bases be removed from French soil in a year's time is "not an argument" just between Paris and Washington. "This is the subject of a formal diplomatic exchange between governments."

The French attitude on NATO is disturbing, because, he said, it amounts to "a repudiation of quite valid arrangements" between the U.S. government and the French government.

"This is extraordinary. Governments don't tear up agreements in this cavalier fashion."

Without France, the United States and the 13 other NATO nations are "making very clear that they recognise the necessity of maintaining the NATO organisation" and "that they intend to do so."

—The United States "gave full support" to the British government's request for a United Nations resolution on Rhodesia which was passed Saturday. But whether America would support British use of force on land against Rhodesia was a "hypothetical situation" which he declined to discuss.

Law Governing Municipalities

10. The 20 per cent fines imposed on those who evade taxes and other municipal dues.

11. Revenues from sale of the goods confiscated by the municipality under the provisions of the law.

12. Revenues from municipal enterprises such as sports fields, stadiums, and shows.

13. Taxes on signs put up on places of business and work of individuals and enterprises.

B. Expenditures of the Municipality.

Article 66: The expenditure of the municipality are as follows:

1. Buildings and furniture.

2. Salaries and wages for officials and contract employees of the municipality.

3. Expenses involved in collecting municipal taxes and dues.

4. Expenses involved in fire extinguishing service.

5. Expenses involved in cons-

tructing and repair of roads, bridges and minarets.

6. Expenses required for water installations.

7. Expenses for lighting.

8. Expenses under the wills of those who donate funds for a specific service.

9. Expenses involved in discharging duties required by the municipality under the law.

10. Installments and other municipal debts and interest thereof.

11. Payment of installments for purchase of goods and property.

12. Payment of taxes required from the municipality under the laws.

13. Expenses involved for establishments and constructions needed for the city.

14. Expenditure for discharging duties given to municipalities under Article 10 of this law.

15. Expenses required for the construction, repair and maintenance of mosques.

Article 67: All the salaries, pay for contract workers and other appropriations under the regular budget cannot exceed 40 per cent of the municipal revenues. Expenditures for development are not included in this 40 per cent.

However, if the situation requires it with the approval of the Municipal Assembly and the Ministry of Interior this percentage can be increased.

The remaining 60 per cent of the municipal revenues, in accordance with the instructions from the Ministry of Interior can be spent on municipal development projects.

Article 68: The municipal budget shall allot municipal revenues and expenditures. In the course of the year it allows revenues to be collected, duties to be performed and expenditures made.

(To be continued)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

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ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 50

Classified: per line, body type, Af. 10

(minimum seven lines per insertion, anything less will be charged seven lines).

For further information contact advertising manager.



Taken from the top of a building near the Spinzar Hotel, the picture shows the Kabul River, which is full of water at this season.

Towards the right side of the photo new buildings are coming up. They will shield the slum area at behind which Kabul municipality plans to demolish soon.

RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme
TUESDAY
Foreign Services
Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

English Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

Air Service

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES	
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul	
Arrival	1030
Khost-Kabul	
Arrival	1050
Karachi-Kandahar-Kabul	
Arrival	1310
Kabul-Khost	
Departure	0830
Kabul-Kandahar	
Departure	1130
AEROFLOT	
Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul	
Arrival	0955

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES	
Kandahar-Kabul	
Arrival	0830
Herat-Mazar-Kabul	
Arrival	1600
New Delhi-Kabul	
Arrival	1615
Kabul-New Delhi	
Departure	0800
Kabul-Mazar-Herat	
Departure	0900
IRANIAN AIRWAYS	
Tehran-Kabul	
Arrival	0915
Departure	1010

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul	
Arrival	1050
Departure	1130

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow	
Departure	1030

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES	
Khost-Kabul	
Arrival	1050
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul	
Arrival	1230
Peshawar-Kabul	
Arrival	1605
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar	
Departure	0830
Kabul-Khost	
Departure	0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut	
Departure	1030
Kabul-Peshawar	
Departure	1330

Telephone

Fire Brigade	20121
Police	20507
De Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731-
	24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
New Clinic	24272
Afghan National Bank	21771

Limiting Luxury Imports, Reforming Land Holding

Last month the Kabul Times carried several articles by Prof. Arif Ghauri of the College of Economics suggesting the need for administrative reform and the establishment of local industries. To get his views on the problems of restricting imports and carrying out agricultural reforms we sent reporter Azimullah Popal to talk to him. Prof. Ghauri stressed the following points in relation to these questions.

Our imports should be limited to commodities very urgently needed for our development projects and to articles which can be classified as necessities in Afghanistan. All luxury imports such as expensive materials, toys and commodities which are locally produced should be prohibited. At the same time domestic production of goods to substitute for imports should be vigorously encouraged and expanded.

In order to encourage the growth of domestic production their use should be officially required. For

instance, a national dress ought to be designed and worn at all social functions. It should be made from material made here in Afghanistan. All government agencies should be required to abstain from using such foreign products if a domestically made product can be substituted.

Reforms are needed in many fields. We need to reform our administrative system if it is to meet the needs of a developing economy. Similarly, our tax system needs to be readjusted in order to become equitable. There are defects in our land tenure system which inhibit effective development of our agriculture. Thus an agrarian reform is also needed. When I speak of agrarian reform I use this term in its broad sense, that is reforms of a legal, social and economic character. I would particularly emphasise the need to change the land tenure system. Our present tenure system is not conducive to agricultural development. There is a tendency toward concentration of land ownership.

And prices are rising and this has

created a situation that is not favourable to the actual producers who are the farmers and agricultural workers. In order to prevent further deterioration of the economic condition of farmers and workers, a comprehensive agrarian reform is needed. Such a reform should also provide for some sort of redistribution of land and limitation on land holdings.

Such reforms take different forms and can be implemented in various ways. One indirect way of preventing the concentration of land-holding is the application of a progressive land tax.

The present balance of payments pressure is mainly due to the cost of the infrastructure projects. But this fact does not necessarily mean that these projects should not have been launched. I believe that most of these projects were needed. When the first five year plan started Afghanistan did not have even the minimum social overhead capital necessary for rapid economic development. Therefore we badly needed to pave our important highway,

to construct some airports, dams, and so forth.

Certainly, the expenditure on these projects increased our imports, and also the volume of money in circulation without correspondingly expanding our production and exports. In addition to this some of our big projects which were expected by hours to avert his own downfall

production, such as Helmand Valley in the south and petroleum exploration in the north did not materialize as soon as was anticipated here. It is difficult to point out off-hand which projects should have the highest priority in the third five-year plan. This requires a careful study by experts. I believe that in the third plan self-liquidating projects should have the highest priority. Instead of very big project of a long-term nature, projects which are readily productive and can provide substitutes for imports should be given priority. For instance projects such as a paper mill, a shirt-making factory, vegetable oil factory, and dairy farm should be at the top of the list.

Mussolini Missed Chance To Avert Downfall By Hours

MILAN, April 12, (Reuter).—Former Italian Dictator, Benito Mussolini, failed by hours to avert his own downfall in July 1943, according to documents published here.

In its latest edition, the illustrated weekly, Epoca published photostats of records of the historic meeting of the Grand Fascist Council on July 25, 1943, which toppled Mussolini and handed power to King Victor Emmanuel. They included a note in Mussolini's hand listing loyal generals he planned to put in key posts, thus securing his own position.

But before he could propose the changes, the grand council outvoted him, he had a final audience with the king and was arrested.

The magazine said the dossier of documents had been taken away by Mussolini's private secretary, who like Mussolini was arrested.

The secretary was taken to the main Rome jail, but nobody opened the brief case containing the records of the grand council meeting. It was returned to him, with documents inside, when he was released.

The secretary, De Cesare, died recently, leaving the dossier to the prison chaplain, Epoca said.



The visiting Afghan Press delegation called on P. C. Sen, Chief Minister of West Bengal on March 28, 1966. Chief Minister presented to members of the delegation an autographed copy of the book "New Dimensions" (Collection of speeches and statements of Sen). Photo shows the Chief Minister presenting book to S. Khalil, Editor-in-Chief of the Kabul Times, who was a member of the delegation.

"Aid To Vietnam" Will Affect Election Results In N. Zealand

WELLINGTON, April 12, (DPA).

A super-realistic television film depicting an imaginative Chinese attack on New Zealand has horrified the spectators and unleashed a passionate discussion on whether or not the country must increase its defence efforts.

Chinese soldiers and fighter planes appeared on the screen, and a gigantic arrow fired off from the bursting borders of China hit the New Zealand capital of Wellington.

The first reaction from the audience was an immense wave of protests which caused the management of the state-owned radio station to disassociate itself from the producer of the thriller film.

On the other hand, the horror story was grist for the mills of those politicians who are constantly urging the New Zealand government to intensify the armament of the country and to grant more military assistance to the Americans in Vietnam.

While the New Zealanders were still under the impression of the blood-dripping film, New Zealand's Prime Minister Keith Holyoake announced an increase of the country's military and civilian aid for South Vietnam.

The advocates of stronger New Zealand assistance to Vietnam—two out of every three New Zealanders today belong to this category—received the government announcement however only with a smile of mockery.

For the government, announced that the New Zealand-armed forces in South Vietnam are to be increased

from 130 men, and four 105-mm howitzers now to 160 men and six howitzers.

The critics are pointing out that neighbouring Australia, granting a much more effective assistance to South Vietnam, is increasing the numerical strength of its troops there from 1,500 to 4,500 men.

The New Zealand government is in a double dilemma. On one hand it must take into consideration the general elections due in November in which a controversy over Vietnam might reduce the winning chances of the ruling National Party.

On the other hand the New Zealand armed forces are prepared only for defence purposes on New Zealand's own territory.

The army complains about a decreasing number of volunteers. The navy has a miniature fleet of small ships, and the air force is equipped with outdated aircraft.

As a result government quarters in Wellington consider the introduction of general conscription by which New Zealand would follow the example of Australia, which made such a move last year.

Apart from the howitzer battery New Zealand maintains also a medical team in South Vietnam. This is to be reinforced too. In addition New Zealand plans to send mobile medical groups to South Vietnam for operation in the re-

fugees camps.

The forecast procurement of between six and twelve single-engine aircraft of the H-250 stol type—a model that can take off and land on shortest runways—has caused speculations that this future squadron may also be earmarked for Vietnam.

A group of New Zealand members of parliament will fly to South Vietnam shortly to get an on-the-spot picture of the situation.

New Zealand also has one infantry battalion in Singapore and Malaysia, but a reduction of this force is considered in view of the recent development in Indonesia.

New Zealand's Deputy Premier John Marshall was the first leading

politician of a country supporting Malaysia in its struggle against Indonesia to announce recently that an end of the Indonesian confrontation was in sight.

He based his forecast on statements by Indonesian strongman General Suharto that although the confrontation would continue, Indonesia intended to open the door to a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The Indonesians have not ceased to report constant clashes along the Malaysian-Indonesian border, but British military officers say that the Indonesians were only "inventing" these battles in order to convince the people at home that the confrontation had already come to a halt.

Canadian Cabinet Votes For Abolition Of Death Sentence

OTTAWA, April 12, (Reuter).

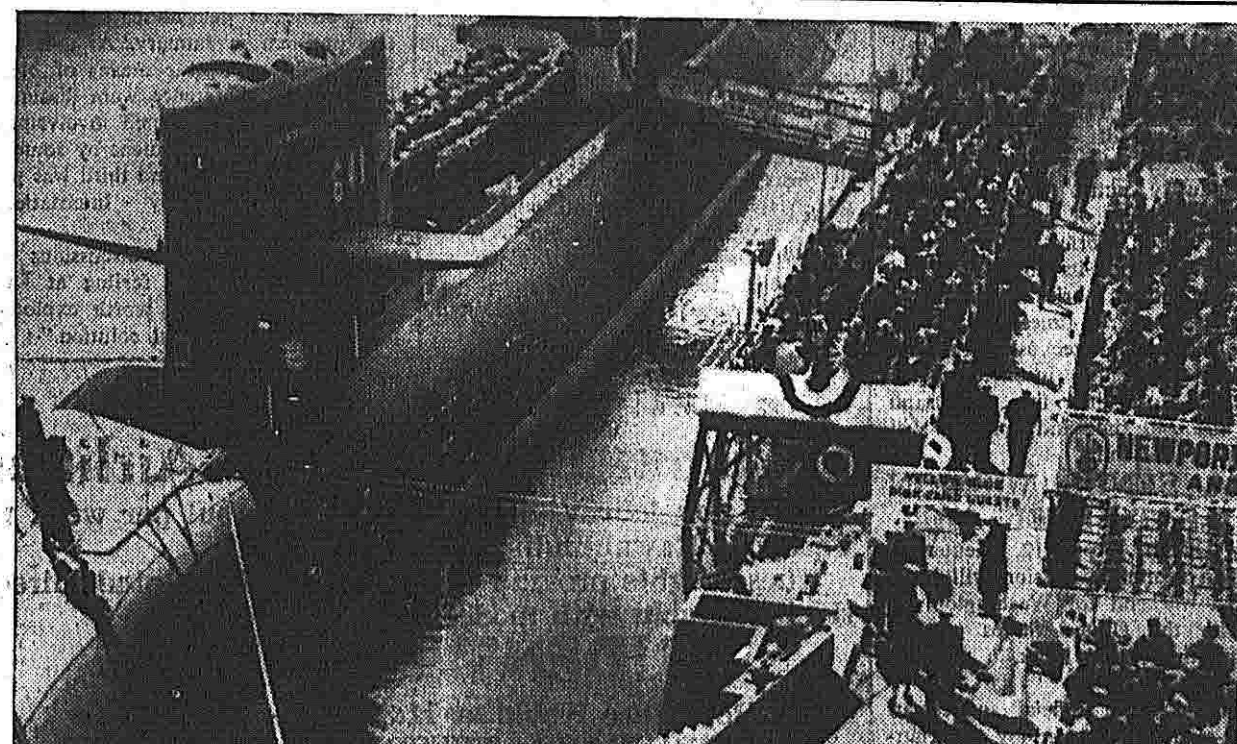
Prime Minister Lester Pearson's government must soon decide whether 15 men under the death sentence should be hanged following parliament's 143-112 vote last week against abolishing capital punishment.

Since the Pearson government came to power three years ago, no

one has been executed in Canada. Every condemned man who appealed to the court of the last resort—the cabinet—has had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

The most immediate execution date, May 18, is for a man who has exhausted all legal reprieve proce-

(Contd. on page 4)



view of recent commissioning ceremonies at Newport News, Virginia for the USS Simon Bolivar, 31st of 41 planned nuclear powered Polaris-firing submarines for the U.S. Navy's undersea fleet. Named for the 19th century South American liberator, the 129.5 meter Simon Bolivar is armed with the advanced A-3 Polaris which has a range of 2,500 nautical miles (4,600 kilometers). The missile can be fired while the submarine is either submerged or on the surface.



A new Rolls Royce Silver Shadow saloon made its first appearance at the General Motor Show on March 10th. The car which has completely hand built coachwork will replace the Rolls Royce Silver Cloud III saloon. It incorporates all the latest mechanical features announced in October 1965.

Radioactive Soil From Spain Buried Where De Soto Landed 1,750 Tons Put 3 Metres Underground

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 12, (AP).—Workmen for the Atomic Energy Commission Monday began burying tons of radioactive soil near the spot where Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto first touched south Carolina four centuries ago in his quest for treasure.

The 1,750 tons of Spanish dirt and tomato vines, packed in sealed drums, is being buried in slit trenches on a tract of land in the AEC's Savannah river plant.

Searching for Indian gold and silver, De Soto in about 1540 crossed the Savannah river from what is now the state of Georgia into what is now Aiken County, south Carolina.

The atomic debris from Spain became contaminated when H-Bombs fell to earth after the collision of two U.S. air force planes near Palomares beach in January.

It was packed in steel drums and transported by ship to Charleston, Railroad boxcars brought the drums inland to the atomic burial site in Aiken county.

The drums are being buried under 3 m of soil. An AEC spokesman said mildly radioactive material usually is not buried that deep but the agriculture department requested a 10-foot depth to prevent survival of Spanish insects that may have accompanied the shipment.

The unloading and burial will take five to seven days.

Tass Comments On American Concern Over South Vietnam

MOSCOW, April 12.—Discussing events in South Vietnam Tass Commentator Vasily Kharkov writes: If even the U. S. Department of State officially expresses grave concern over the developments in South Vietnam, then General Ky and his American patrons must indeed be feeling as if they were sitting on a volcano.

The statement by the joint Buddhist committee in Saigon says that the Buddhists no longer feel any confidence in the present military regime.

The earliest convocation of an elective constituent assembly is said to have plunged Washington into gloom. The American press regards the statement as all but a declaration of war on the Ky regime the majority of the Buddhist population.

The fate of "puppet number nine" is hanging in the balance. The situation was further complicated by the American interventionists and their henchman yesterday when the Catholic minority in South Vietnam also announced their determination to press for the establishment of a civilian government.

It is clear, therefore, that the broadest sections of the South Vietnamese people are at one in this question, and yet the American ambassador to Saigon Lodge and his assistants have done everything to prevent the split in the ranks of the regime's opponents and thereby stop the powerful wave of protests which is sweeping the capital and all provinces.

In an effort to distort the real nature of the present movement of the South Vietnamese people, the U. S. Under Secretary of State George Ball claimed that the present events are a "struggle for power" between certain groups in Saigon. If this were so, however, then Washington would have hardly displayed such confusion and alarm.

Murderer's Letters To Be Published In Journal Today

LONDON, April 12, (Reuter).—Macabre letters written by mass murderer Jack the Ripper in 1888 will be published here today for the first time.

Britain's most notorious killer—he was never caught—wrote the letters to London police boasting where his next murder was going to take place.

The letters, some of which give his address as "hell", were unearthed by the Chief of the London hospital. These will be made public for the first time in today's edition of the Hospital Gazette, edited by medical students.

Jack the Ripper, who murdered and cut up prostitutes in London's east end, used the letters to send police off on false trails while he committed murder elsewhere, in the London of hansom cabs and gaslit streets.

The letters, described by a hospital spokesman as of great historical value, were found by a scholar searching old archives. Also to be published are sketches of several women victims, drawn by pathologists of the time.

Nepalese Premier Arrives In India

NEW DELHI, April 12, (Reuter).—Nepal's Prime Minister, Surya Bahadur Thapa, was greeted by Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi when he arrived here yesterday for a 17-day official visit.

Thapa will discuss the international situation and Indo-Nepalese relations with Mrs. Gandhi and her ministers.

India is aiding Nepal's development and Thapa will be having meetings with Indian Finance Minister, Sachin Chaudhury and top planners.

He is also expected to discuss problems of Nepal's trade with countries other than India.

Nepal is understood to be anxious for an easing of Indian formalities on transit trade.

Cotton Industry In Town Famous For Its Silks

OSH, April 12, (Tass).—The ancient Kirghizian town of Osh, which was famous for its silks, will become a cotton industry centre. A complex with an annual capacity of over 80 million metres of cotton fabrics is under construction here. With its completion the output of cotton fabrics in Kirghizia will increase several times.

Machines from Czechoslovakia and the GDR are being installed at the complex. More than five thousand looms and 240 thousand spindles will function at the mills.

INDIA SENDS MISSION TO U.S. TO SEEK AID

NEW DELHI, April 12, (Reuter).—An Indian economic mission will leave here next weekend for Washington for talks with the United States government and the World Bank, it was announced yesterday.

According to an official spokesman the four-man mission, led by the Planning Minister, would seek financial aid for India's five-year development plan.

World Briefs

CAIRO, April 12, (DPA).—The ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Salim Al Sabah, today began a four-day state visit to the United Arab Republic, radio Cairo reported. Informed sources said he may try to mediate in the Yemen conflict. The Sheikh is also expected to visit Iraq in the coming month at the invitation of President Abdul Salam Aref.

TOKYO, April 12, (DPA).—Japan yesterday agreed to consider aid to Singapore's five-year development plan, it was announced after talks on bilateral economic cooperation here yesterday.

The Singapore delegate said his island country needed \$220 million foreign aid.

NEW YORK, April 12, (DPA).—The chairman of the West German Bundestag (parliament) economic committee, Alexander Mennie, left here for Chicago yesterday after talks on economic and political questions with leading New York personalities.

BEIRUT, April 12, (DPA).—Talks between delegates of the South Arabian Federation and the front for the Liberation of Occupied to hold further meetings, radio Beirut reported.

It said the discussions were held in mutual understanding, leading Flosy members, including former Aden Premier Abdelkawi Mekawi, have dissociated themselves from the talks.

SANAA, April 12, (DPA).—The Yemeni cabinet met in Sanaa yesterday to discuss Prime Minister Hassan Al-Amris four-week visit to Cairo. The Premier returned home Saturday.

A main topic of his Cairo talks is believed to have been the possibility of holding a second round of the Yemen peace conference between Republicans and Royalists, broken off last December.

HANOI, April 12, (DPA).—North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh has claimed that Viet Cong have wiped out 32,000 troops—including 16,000 Americans in the first two months of this year.

The North Vietnam News Agency said yesterday that he was giving an interview to a team from the Japanese "NDN" television in Hanoi.

He also said that in the same period, 500 American and South Vietnamese planes were downed in South Vietnam and about 300 military vehicles destroyed.

U Thant's Speech

Contd. from page 2
conflict in Vietnam today only one, United States, is a member of the world body. I think same consideration should apply today as applied twelve years ago.

"Another basic reason is that if the matter is brought before Security Council Hanoi particularly is afraid that the Geneva agreement of 1954 might be disputed. Another reason is that from point of view of Peking—I am not trying to identify my position with that of Peking or against that of Peking—rightly or wrongly Peking feels...that in Security Council there is a usurper: So if Peking is asked to appear before Security Council and plead its case rightly or wrongly it feels that it would be in a position somewhat like that of an accused being summoned before a jury where among the important members of the jury there is somebody whom the accused considers to be inimical to its interests.

"My attitude regarding Security Council involvement is guided by one single consideration: If Security Council has to take any action on any dispute the first prerequisite is that it must be in a position to hear both sides of question; this is a must... If both sides come and plead their respective case before the Council I will be first to advocate immediate Security Council involvement but as you know this is not the case; there are no prospects of Peking or Hanoi coming to Security Council because of reasons I have just stated."

"This matter was discussed by me with some of delegations that posed this problem in January. At that time two or three possible means of bringing about a conference were discussed. One was Security Council involvement. The other was involvement by some of the neutral countries and third was possible involvement by International Control Commission.

"In context of these discussions in January, my personal feeling at the time was that it was worth exploring possibilities of a useful solution."

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Bosch May Get Dominican Presidency Again

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 12, (AP).—Juan Bosch, self-styled spokesman for the Dominican Republic's underprivileged, may soon have a second chance as President of his troubled nation.

Cheering delegates nominated the 56-year-old writer-philosopher Sunday as the presidential candidate of the revolutionary party in the June elections.

Bosch, whose followers triggered the 1965 revolution in which the United States intervened, is considered the front runner in a contest expected to include at least three other major presidential aspirants.

Bosch couches his speeches in simple language that appeals to the common man.

His upper-class critics see distortion,

bitterness and vindictiveness woven skillfully into his oratory. But in the neighbourhood grocery stores, bars and fruit stands, the ordinary folk cluster transfixed around their radios when Bosch speaks.

Bosch is a paradox, a left-of-center liberal, he is damned by other liberals while conservatives are among his staunchest partisans. He has often been accused of playing up to the communists. But communist leaders are known to fear his hold over their favourite prey, the common man.

Bosch took office in February, 1963, as the first freely elected Dominican President in 30 years, prospects at first looked promising. He had a mandate from more than 60 per cent of the electorate, sugar, keystone of the Dominican economy, was selling on the world

market at 11 cents a pound (it brings only two cents).

But the political machine Bosch had helped create became enmeshed in a factional power struggle, just seven months after he took over, a military coup forced him back into exile, when he left there with no demonstrations or protests on his behalf.

Local political experts say the failure of Bosch's successors to provide a successful alternative and the lack of dynamic leadership are responsible for the comeback of Bosch and two other former presidents, Joaquin Balaguer and Rafael F. Bonnelly.

Bosch is still in storm center. Threats to his life have kept him largely confined in his suburban home, where he lives with his wife, some relatives and a platoon of armed guards.

Vietnam Crisis

(Contd. from page 1)
ple and rendering them active support and aid...

Congress resolution condemning U.S. policy in Vietnam and speeches at the congress "constitute a vigorous and sincere support in keeping with the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the communist party and the peoples of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the Vietnamese people," it said.

China has charged that Soviet aid to North Vietnam is neither vigorous nor sincere. Peking says it is only intended to win enough influence in Hanoi to arrange a compromise settlement of the war that will benefit the United States.

This, China charges, is part of a Soviet effort to cooperate with the United States in dominating the world.

The Hanoi newspaper seemed to be supporting the Soviet position in the argument. The entire Editorial was not quoted.

Canadian Cabinet

(continued from page 3)
dures—except an appeal to the cabinet.

Another urgent problem facing the government is the future of a boy sentenced to death at the age of 14 for the rape and murder of his 12-year-old school friend, Lynne Harper.

The boy, Steven Truscott, now 21, has had his death sentence commuted to life by the Cabinet. But a best-selling book now suggests the boy was wrongly convicted.

Federal Justice Department authorities are studying the book to determine whether a royal commission of inquiry should investigate the case.

A number of abolitionist members of Parliament referred to the Truscott case during the five-day debate in the House of Commons. They contended that the Truscott book, has shown that innocent persons can be sentenced to death in Canada.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 12.—The Iranian Ambassador in the Court of Kabul Mahmoud Feroughi paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 9:00 a.m. Monday.

Feroughi, has just been appointed as his country's envoy to Afghanistan.

ASAD ABAD, KUNAR, April 12.—The village school of Lachi of Bar Kunar was raised to a primary school Sunday and 35 students entered its fifth grade.

In the centre of Sheberghan province the governor of the province Mohammad Nasir Rahimi laid the corner stone of a village school. The building will have 20 rooms. The people of several surrounding villages have agreed to pay the construction cost of the building.

KABUL, April 12.—The newly appointed Afghan Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Khalilullah Khalili left for Riyadh Monday to assume his post.

AIBAK, SAMANGAN April 12.—Engineer Mohammad Husain Masa, the Governor of Balkh who is also acting Governor of Samangan province, visited Aibak Sunday. Among the places which he inspected were the provincial penitentiary, schools, and an exhibition. The Governor of Samangan is on leave.

KABUL, April 12.—The first group of Afghan Hajis who went to Saudi Arabia for pilgrimage returned here Monday by an Ariana Airlines plane. The airlines carried more than 2,700 Hajis to Saudi Arabia before Id-ul-Udha and it is expected that it will bring them all back to Kabul.

Press

(Contd. from page 2)

foreign political course of the party and the state. Pravda writes editorially "Soviet foreign policy is aimed at the creation of most favourable conditions for the building up of communism, the strengthening of the might of the world socialist system and giving utmost support to national and social liberation, for the strengthening of peace and preventing a new world war, for asserting the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems."

"The strategy and tactics of people's war practised by the heroic South Vietnamese people, brilliantly led by the South Vietnam national front, for liberation, guarantees their victory over U.S. imperialism," said an article published by the editorial board of the People's Tribune, organ of the Singapore party Rayat.

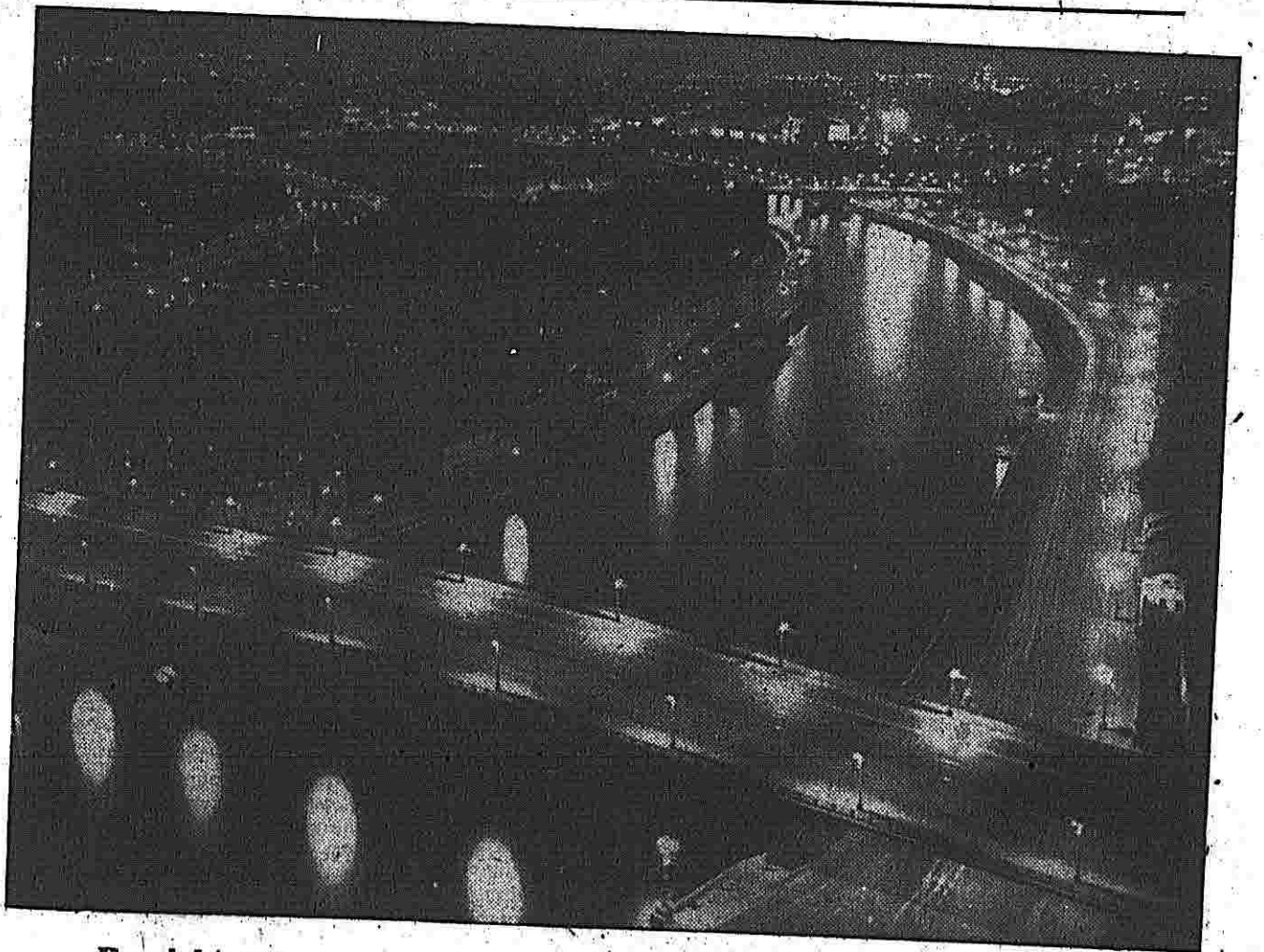
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ANNOUNCEMENT

It would be very much appreciated if the tan camels hair German Loden coat accidentally taken from the International Club last Thursday night would be returned to the manager.



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